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MCDONNELL DOUGLAS TECHNICAL SERVICES CO.
HOUSTON ASTRONAUTICS DIVISION

SPACE SHUTTLE ENGINEERING AND OPERATIONS SUPPORT

1.2-DN-B0403-005

MULTIPLE DIELECTRIC LAYER EFFECTS ON THE SPACE SHUTTLE
ORBITER S-BAND QUAD ANTENNAS

ENGINEERING SYSTEMS ANALYSIS

(NASA-CR-147771) MULTIPLE DIELECTRIC LAYER
EFFECTS ON THE SPACE SHUTTLE ORBITER S-BAND
QUAD ANTENNAS (MCDONNELL-DOUGLAS TECHNICAL
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1.0 SUMMARY

In this study a mathematical tool is developed for evaluation of antenna radiation pattern effects on the Shuttle Orbiter S-Band Quad antennas. A ray optics approach is used which includes multiple internal reflections with special consideration to reflection from the metallic Orbiter skin. The study shows significant depolarization may occur as the angle from the normal increases. Also the effect of changing tile thickness on the beamwidth of the upper Quads versus the lower Quads results in a small increase in the lower Quad beamwidth compared with the beamwidth in the upper Quads. The results of this study may be used to minimize testing in the optimization and evaluation of the S-Band Quads and the computer tool developed in this study may be used to evaluate other Shuttle Orbiter antennas.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this study is to evaluate theoretically the effects of the dielectric materials which cover the S-Band Quad antennas on the Shuttle Orbiter. The antenna is assumed to be a point source and the ray optics method using multiple internal reflections to calculate the transmission coefficient as a function of angle is used. Two thicknesses of material corresponding to the two upper and the two lower Quads are considered. In this study a total of 20 individual rays are considered to improve the accuracy of that obtained in an interim report (1.2-DN-B0403-004 dated November 21, 1976). The previous report included only 6 individual rays and showed more severe radiation pattern effects from the multiple layer dielectric thermal protection system. The results of this study may also be used to evaluate the radiation characteristics of other multiple dielectric covered antennas thus minimizing the need for testing to determine optimum design.

In this paper background information is given describing the specific problem and previous work. The theoretical basis for the solution and the formulation used are then described. This is followed by the computer results and conclusions.

3.0 DISCUSSION

This section contains (1) background information, (2) the theoretical basis for the ray optics technique and (3) a description of the equations used in the computer formulation.

3.1 Background

Traditional solutions for dielectric and radome covered antennas have involved the use of plane wave transmission theory through multiple dielectric layers (References A, B and C). More recent exact solutions have involved the Fourier transform technique for a single dielectric layer with an assumed aperture distribution (References D and E). Another method considered was the method of moments (Reference F), which utilizes mutual coupling to produce the antenna pattern. Both the Fourier transform technique and method of moments have been developed only for single dielectric cases. Because of simplicity and adaptability, it was decided to pursue a modified version of the plane wave transmission theory including multiple internal reflections and the effect of the ground plane reflection. Previous methods have not considered the ground plane reflection.

The thermal protection system (TPS) consists of Lockheed LI-900 tiles having dimensions of 6 inches by 6 inches and varying thicknesses.

The antenna TPS interface is shown in Figure 1. The multiple dielectric

AIR OR VACUUM	LAYER DESIGNATION	LAYER THICKNESS	DIELECTRIC CONSTANT	LOSS TANGENT
BOROSILICATE	5	.010"	4.8	.003
SILICA	4	.405" (upper) 1.86" (lower)	1.17	.0016
RTV-566	3	.015"	4.0	.005
NOMEX NYLON FELT	2	.250"	3.6	.040
RTV-566	1	.015"	4.0	.005
ANTENNA CAVITY				

FIGURE 1. MULTIPLE LAYER TPS ANTENNA INTERFACE CONFIGURATION

layers are seen to consist of an RTV-566 layer, Nomex Nylon (felt), a second layer of RTV-566, the silica portion of the TPS tile and a waterproof coating of borosilicate. The most significant part of the dielectric interface is the LI-900 tile which has a thickness of 1.68-2.15 inches near the two lower Quad antennas and 0.41-0.42 inches near the two upper Quad antennas. The tiles are placed on the metal skin of the Orbiter in an alternating fashion similar to a house brick matrix. The spacing between the tiles is .060 inches and the walls of the tiles are coated with borosilicate. Since the thickness of the borosilicate coating and the spacing between tiles is small compared with a wavelength at S-Band, the effects of the walls are not incorporated in this study. The basic techniques of calculating the angles of refraction, transmission coefficients and reflection coefficients are developed in this study and later could be applied to wall effects which may be appreciable at Ku-Band and higher frequencies.

3.2 Theoretical Basis

This study assumes an isotropic hemispherical radiator from a point source with individual rays incident upon five dielectric materials as shown in Figure 1. The angles of refraction are determined by Snell's law such that

$$\frac{\sin \theta_i}{\sin \theta_j} = \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon_j}}{\sqrt{\epsilon_i}} \quad (1)$$

where θ_i is the input angle of incidence measured from the internal normal in the i^{th} dielectric
 θ_j is the output angle measured from the internal normal in the j^{th} dielectric
 ϵ_i is the relative dielectric constant in the i^{th} dielectric
 ϵ_j is the relative dielectric constant in the j^{th} dielectric

Equation (1) may be rewritten in the form below to calculate successive refraction angles such that

$$\theta_j = \arcsin \left(\frac{\sqrt{\epsilon_i}}{\sqrt{\epsilon_j}} \cdot \sin \theta_i \right) \quad (2)$$

The tabulation in Figure 2 shows the angles of refraction through each layer of dielectric material. The input angle is designated as θ_0 . It is noted that the input and output angles are the same since $\epsilon_0 = \epsilon_6 = 1.0$. A special case exists when the ray is passing from a material of high dielectric constant to one of low dielectric constant such that complete internal reflection occurs. This happens when the incident angle is equal to or greater than the critical angle (θ_{ic}) where

$$\theta_{ic} = \arcsin \left(\frac{\sqrt{\epsilon_j}}{\sqrt{\epsilon_i}} \right) \quad (3)$$

The critical angles associated with the high dielectric constant materials are found to be

$$\theta_{1c} = 71.57^\circ \text{ (RTV-566)}$$

$$\theta_{3c} = 32.74^\circ \text{ (RTV-566)}$$

$$\theta_{5c} = 27.15^\circ \text{ (Coating)}$$

θ_0	θ_1	θ_2	θ_3	θ_4	θ_5	θ_6
3.00	3.00	3.3	3.5	3.92	3.6	3.71
3.00	1.00	1.05	1.00	1.05	0.91	2.00
3.00	1.50	1.58	1.50	2.77	1.37	3.00
3.00	2.00	2.11	2.00	3.70	1.82	4.00
3.00	2.50	2.63	2.50	3.62	2.26	5.00
3.00	3.00	3.16	3.00	5.55	2.73	6.00
3.00	3.49	3.68	3.49	6.47	3.19	7.00
3.00	3.99	4.21	3.99	7.39	3.64	8.00
4.00	4.89	4.73	4.89	8.32	4.79	9.00
4.00	4.99	5.25	4.96	9.24	4.55	10.00
5.00	5.47	5.77	5.47	10.16	5.00	11.00
5.00	5.97	6.29	5.97	11.18	5.45	12.00
6.00	6.86	6.81	6.86	12.11	5.89	13.00
6.00	6.95	7.33	6.95	12.92	6.34	14.00
7.00	7.14	7.64	7.44	13.84	6.78	15.00
7.00	7.92	8.35	7.92	14.76	7.23	16.00
8.00	8.41	8.86	8.81	15.68	7.67	17.00
8.00	8.89	9.37	8.89	16.60	8.11	18.00
9.00	9.37	9.88	9.37	17.52	8.55	19.00
10.00	9.85	10.38	9.85	18.43	8.98	20.00
11.00	10.32	10.89	10.32	19.35	9.41	21.00
12.00	11.60	11.39	11.80	20.26	9.85	22.00
13.00	11.27	11.88	11.27	21.18	10.27	23.00
14.00	11.73	12.38	11.73	22.09	10.70	24.00
15.00	12.22	12.87	12.22	23.01	11.12	25.00
16.00	12.65	13.36	12.66	23.91	11.54	26.00
17.00	13.12	13.84	13.12	24.84	11.96	27.00
18.00	13.58	14.33	13.56	25.74	12.37	28.00
19.00	14.03	14.81	14.03	26.63	12.72	29.00
20.00	14.48	15.28	14.46	27.53	13.19	30.00
21.00	14.92	15.75	14.92	28.43	13.60	31.00
22.00	15.36	15.92	15.36	29.33	14.00	32.00
23.00	15.80	16.58	15.80	30.23	14.39	33.00
24.00	16.24	17.14	16.24	31.13	14.79	34.00
25.00	16.67	17.65	16.67	32.02	15.18	35.00
26.00	17.09	18.05	17.09	32.92	15.56	36.00
27.00	17.51	18.49	17.51	33.81	15.94	37.00
28.00	17.93	18.93	17.93	34.69	16.32	38.00
29.00	18.34	19.37	18.34	35.58	16.69	39.00
30.00	18.75	19.80	18.75	36.46	17.06	40.00
31.00	19.16	20.21	19.16	37.34	17.41	41.00
32.00	19.55	20.65	19.55	38.21	17.78	42.00
33.00	19.94	21.07	19.94	39.09	18.14	43.00
34.00	20.32	21.42	20.32	39.96	18.49	44.00
35.00	20.70	21.82	20.70	40.82	18.83	45.00
36.00	21.08	22.28	21.08	41.68	19.17	46.00
37.00	21.45	22.67	21.45	42.54	19.50	47.00
38.00	21.81	23.06	21.81	43.40	19.83	48.00
39.00	22.17	23.4	22.17	44.25	20.15	49.00
40.00	22.52	24.01	22.52	45.09	20.47	50.00
41.00	22.87	24.6	22.87	45.93	20.79	51.00
42.00	23.20	25.16	23.20	46.76	21.06	52.00
43.00	23.54	25.89	23.54	47.59	21.36	53.00
44.00	23.86	26.24	23.86	48.41	21.67	54.00
45.00	24.18	26.91	24.18	49.23	21.96	55.00
46.00	24.49	27.49	24.49	50.04	22.23	56.00
47.00	24.79	28.23	24.79	50.84	22.51	57.00
48.00	25.02	28.91	25.02	51.63	22.77	58.00
49.00	25.38	29.65	25.38	52.42	23.03	59.00
50.00	25.66	27.16	25.66	53.19	23.28	60.00
51.00	25.93	27.46	25.93	53.96	23.53	61.00
52.00	26.20	27.73	26.20	54.71	23.77	62.00
53.00	26.46	28.04	26.46	55.46	24.00	63.00
54.00	26.71	28.28	26.71	56.19	24.22	64.00
55.00	26.95	28.50	26.95	56.92	24.44	65.00
56.00	27.18	28.70	27.18	57.63	24.64	66.00
57.00	27.40	29.00	27.40	58.32	24.84	67.00
58.00	27.62	29.24	27.62	59.01	25.04	68.00
59.00	27.83	29.47	27.83	59.67	25.22	69.00
60.00	28.02	29.69	28.02	60.31	25.40	70.00
61.00	28.21	29.89	28.21	60.94	25.57	71.00
62.00	28.39	30.08	28.39	61.55	25.73	72.00
63.00	28.56	30.27	28.56	62.14	25.88	73.00
64.00	28.73	30.44	28.73	62.71	26.02	74.00
65.00	28.92	30.61	28.92	63.25	25.16	75.00
66.00	29.02	30.76	29.02	63.77	25.29	76.00
67.00	29.16	30.90	29.16	64.26	25.41	77.00
68.00	29.28	31.03	29.28	64.73	25.52	78.00
69.00	29.39	31.16	29.39	65.16	25.62	79.00
70.00	29.50	31.27	29.50	65.57	25.71	80.00
71.00	29.59	31.37	29.59	65.94	25.80	81.00
72.00	29.68	31.46	29.68	66.26	25.87	82.00
73.00	29.75	31.54	29.75	66.58	26.94	83.00
74.00	29.82	31.51	29.82	66.84	27.00	84.00
75.00	29.87	31.67	29.87	67.07	27.05	85.00
76.00	29.92	31.72	29.92	67.26	27.09	86.00
77.00	29.95	31.76	29.95	67.44	27.12	87.00
78.00	29.98	31.78	29.98	67.51	27.14	88.00
79.00	29.99	31.80	29.99	67.57	27.15	89.00

ANTENNA RTV-566 FELT RTV-566 SILICA COATING AIR
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As may be noted in Figure 2 none of the previous critical angles are exceeded. If, however, the dielectric constant of the material at the antenna surface is significantly greater than air ($\epsilon_0 = 1$), then complete internal reflection will exist at angles equal to and greater than the critical angle.

The second factor to be considered is that of the phase delay which occurs in each dielectric material. From geometrical and electrical considerations the phase delay in the n^{th} material is given by

$$\Delta\phi_n = \frac{2\pi f}{c} \sqrt{\epsilon_n} \times \frac{x_n}{\cos \theta_n} \quad (4)$$

where $\Delta\phi_n$ is the phase delay in radians
 f is the frequency in MHz (assume 2200)
 ϵ_n is the relative dielectric constant of the n^{th} dielectric
 x_n is the thickness of the n^{th} dielectric
 c is the speed of light (assume 11808 megainches/sec.)
 θ_n is the angle of refraction in the n^{th} dielectric

The largest phase delay takes place in the silica part of the TPS and ranges from 135° to 353.7° for the two lower Quads and from 29.4° to 77° for the two upper Quads. The incidence angles for the above delays range between 0° and 89° . The delay in the fult material ranges from 31.8° to 37.4° for the above conditions and the delays in the RTV-566 and the borosilicate coating are less than 2.3° degrees. In

general, single layer phase shifts of 180° , 360° etc. will provide maximum transmission and those of 90° , 270° etc. will provide minimum transmission when internal reflections are considered.

The next factor considered is the transmission coefficient for perpendicular polarization which is the ratio of the transmitted electric field to the incident electric field given by (Reference 6)

$$\hat{\tau}_{ij\perp} = \frac{\hat{E}_{j\perp T}}{\hat{E}_{i\perp \text{inc}}} = \frac{2 \sqrt{\hat{\epsilon}_{ci}} \cos \theta_i}{\sqrt{\hat{\epsilon}_{ci}} \cos \theta_i + \sqrt{\hat{\epsilon}_{cj}} \cos \theta_j} \quad (5)$$

where $\hat{\tau}_{ij\perp}$ is the transmission coefficient for perpendicular polarization which is a complex number

$\hat{E}_{j\perp T}$ is the transmitted field which is perpendicular to the plane of propagation

$\hat{E}_{i\perp \text{inc}}$ is the incident field which is perpendicular to the plane of propagation

$\hat{\epsilon}_i$ is the relative complex permittivity in the i^{th} material

$\hat{\epsilon}_j$ is the relative complex permittivity in the j^{th} material

θ_i and θ_j - input and output angles measured from their respective normals.

The relative complex permittivity may be expressed as

$$\hat{\epsilon}_{cn} = \epsilon_n - j \epsilon_n \tan \delta_n \quad (6)$$

where ϵ_n is the relative dielectric constant in the n^{th} material

$\tan \delta_n$ is the loss tangent in the n^{th} dielectric

For parallel polarization the transmission coefficient is given by

(Reference G)

$$\hat{\tau}_{ij\parallel} = \frac{2 \sqrt{\hat{\epsilon}_{ci}} \cos \theta_i}{\sqrt{\hat{\epsilon}_{ci}} \cos \theta_j + \sqrt{\hat{\epsilon}_{cj}} \cos \theta_i} \quad (7)$$

where $\hat{\tau}_{ij\parallel}$ is the ratio of the transmitted electric field in j^{th} medium to the incident electric field in the i^{th} medium which is parallel to the plane of propagation. Other variables are similar to those associated with Equations (5) and (6).

The expression for the reflection coefficient $\hat{r}_{ij\perp}$ in the i^{th} dielectric from the j^{th} dielectric is given by (Reference G)

$$\hat{r}_{ij\perp} = \frac{\hat{E}_{ij\perp \text{ref}}}{\hat{E}_{i\perp \text{inc}}} = \frac{\sqrt{\hat{\epsilon}_{ci}} \cos \theta_i - \sqrt{\hat{\epsilon}_{cj}} \cos \theta_j}{\sqrt{\hat{\epsilon}_{ci}} \cos \theta_i + \sqrt{\hat{\epsilon}_{cj}} \cos \theta_j} \quad (8)$$

where $\hat{E}_{i\perp \text{inc}}$ is the incident electric field in the i^{th} medium with perpendicular polarization and $\hat{E}_{ij\perp \text{ref}}$ is the reflected electric field in the i^{th} medium with perpendicular polarization. Other variables are defined in Equations (5) and (6).

For parallel polarization the reflection coefficient is given by

(Reference G)

$$\hat{r}_{ij\parallel} = \frac{\hat{E}_{ij\parallel\text{ref}}}{\hat{E}_{i\parallel\text{inc}}} = \frac{\sqrt{\hat{\epsilon}_{ci}} \cos \theta_j - \sqrt{\hat{\epsilon}_{cj}} \cos \theta_i}{\sqrt{\hat{\epsilon}_{ci}} \cos \theta_j + \sqrt{\hat{\epsilon}_{cj}} \cos \theta_i} \quad (9)$$

It is interesting to note that parallel polarization has associated with it an angle where the reflection coefficient becomes zero called the Brewster angle or the polarizing angle.

This angle is given by

$$\theta_{iB} = \tan^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_j}{\epsilon_i}} \quad (10)$$

The Brewster angles for the S-Band Quad dielectric layers are found to be

$$\begin{array}{ll} \theta_{0B} = 63.43^\circ & \theta_{3B} = 28.41^\circ \\ \theta_{1B} = 43.49^\circ & \theta_{4B} = 63.72^\circ \\ \theta_{2B} = 46.51^\circ & \theta_{5B} = 24.53^\circ \end{array}$$

The preceding refraction angles correspond to reflection angles at which the internal reflected field will only be perpendicularly polarized for each respective dielectric.

Another factor to be considered is the attenuation in each dielectric material which is expressed for a low loss dielectric ($\tan \delta \ll 1$) as (Reference H)

$$\alpha_n = \frac{\pi f \sqrt{\epsilon_n} X_n \tan(\delta_n)}{C \cos \theta_{in}} \quad (11)$$

where

- α_n is in Nepers
- f is the frequency in MHZ
- ϵ_n is the dielectric constant in the n^{th} dielectric
- x_n is the thickness in inches of the n^{th} dielectric
- $\tan(\delta_n)$ is the loss tangent of the n^{th} dielectric
- c is the speed of light in megamiles/sec.
- θ_i is the angle of incidence in the n^{th} dielectric

The actual attenuation of the electric field is given by

$$\text{ATT}_n = e^{-\alpha_n} \quad (12)$$

It should be pointed out that the power transmission coefficient for a circularly polarized incident ray may be obtained from the following relationship

$$|\hat{T}|^2 = \left| \frac{\hat{T}_{\perp} + \hat{T}_{\parallel}}{2} \right|^2 \quad (13a)$$

$$\text{or} \quad |\hat{T}|^2 = 1/4 \{ |\hat{T}_{\parallel}|^2 + |\hat{T}_{\perp}|^2 + 2 |\hat{T}_{\perp}| |\hat{T}_{\parallel}| \cos \delta_p \} \quad (13b)$$

where \hat{T}_{\parallel} is the overall transmission coefficient for parallel polarization

\hat{T}_{\perp} is the overall transmission coefficient for perpendicular polarization

δ_p is the difference in phase between perpendicular and the parallel overall transmission coefficients.

3.3 Formulation

The computer formulation to calculate the transmission coefficient for circular polarization (as generated by Orbiter S-Band Quad Elements) involves extensive use of the previously developed formulas. The transmission coefficient for a direct ray may be written in the following notation for perpendicular polarization

$$\hat{\tau}_{06\perp} = \hat{\tau}_{01\perp} \hat{\tau}_{12\perp} \hat{\tau}_{23\perp} \hat{\tau}_{34\perp} \hat{\tau}_{45\perp} \hat{\tau}_{56\perp} \\ \times e^{-\alpha_1} e^{-\alpha_2} e^{-\alpha_3} e^{-\alpha_4} e^{-\alpha_5} \\ \times e^{-j(\Delta\phi_1 + \Delta\phi_2 + \Delta\phi_3 + \Delta\phi_4 + \Delta\phi_5)} \quad (14)$$

where $\Delta\phi$, τ and α are computed from Equations (4), (5) and (11). For parallel polarization the symbol " \perp " is replaced by " \parallel ". The $\hat{\tau}$'s represent complex transmission coefficients, $e^{-\alpha}$'s represent attenuations and $e^{-j\Delta\phi}$'s represent phase delays in passing through each dielectric. The subscripts designate the following

- 0 for the antenna cavity
- 1 for the inner RTV bond
- 2 for the felt (strain isolation pad)
- 3 for the outer RTV bond
- 4 for the silica portion of the tile
- 5 for the borosilicate (waterproof coating)
- 6 for the air or vacuum region outside the borosilicate coating

Since there exists the possibility of an infinite number of internal reflections and subsequent retransmissions, the transmission and reflection coefficient magnitudes for each interface were determined in order to evaluate only the most significant reflections and retransmissions. A matrix showing some of the data is given in Figure 3 for a total tile thickness of 1.87 inches with the weatherproof coating. The reflection and transmission coefficient magnitudes are included as well as the phase delay in degrees and the electric field attenuation factors. It is observed that some transmission coefficient magnitudes exceed 1.0 in going from a material of high dielectric constant (low impedance) to one of lower dielectric constant (higher impedance). An analogous result occurs when a transmission line of low impedance is connected to one of high impedance in which the transmitted voltage may double in magnitude in the high impedance line. From Figure 3 it is observed that the reflection coefficient magnitudes for \hat{r}_{12} and \hat{r}_{23} are quite small (less than .04) and that the reflection coefficient magnitudes for \hat{r}_{34} , \hat{r}_{45} and \hat{r}_{56} are somewhat more significant being on the order of .3 for $\theta = 1^\circ$. Internal reflections resulting from \hat{r}_{56} , \hat{r}_{45} and \hat{r}_{34} are shown in equations (15), (16) and (17).

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$$\hat{T}_{R56\perp} = \hat{\tau}_{01\perp} \hat{\tau}_{12\perp} \hat{\tau}_{23\perp} \hat{\tau}_{34\perp} \hat{\tau}_{45\perp} \hat{\tau}_{56\perp} \\ \times \hat{\tau}_{54\perp} \hat{\tau}_{43\perp} \hat{\tau}_{32\perp} \hat{\tau}_{21\perp} \hat{r}_{10\perp} \hat{\tau}_{12\perp} \quad (15)$$

$$\times \hat{\tau}_{23\perp} \hat{\tau}_{34\perp} \hat{\tau}_{45\perp} \hat{\tau}_{56\perp} e^{-3(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_5)} \\ \times e^{-j3(\Delta\phi_1 + \Delta\phi_2 + \Delta\phi_3 + \Delta\phi_4 + \Delta\phi_5)}$$

$$\hat{T}_{R45\perp} = \hat{\tau}_{01\perp} \hat{\tau}_{12\perp} \hat{\tau}_{23\perp} \hat{\tau}_{34\perp} \hat{r}_{45\perp} \hat{\tau}_{43\perp} \hat{\tau}_{32\perp} \hat{\tau}_{21\perp} \hat{\tau}_{10\perp} \\ \times \hat{\tau}_{10\perp} \hat{\tau}_{12\perp} \hat{\tau}_{23\perp} \hat{\tau}_{34\perp} \hat{\tau}_{45\perp} \hat{\tau}_{56\perp} \quad (16)$$

$$\times e^{-3(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4)} e^{-\alpha_5} \\ \times e^{-j3(\Delta\phi_1 + \Delta\phi_2 + \Delta\phi_3 + \Delta\phi_4)} e^{-j\Delta\phi_5}$$

$$\hat{T}_{R34\perp} = \hat{\tau}_{01\perp} \hat{\tau}_{12\perp} \hat{\tau}_{23\perp} \hat{r}_{34\perp} \hat{\tau}_{32\perp} \hat{\tau}_{21\perp} \hat{\tau}_{10\perp} \\ \times \hat{\tau}_{01\perp} \hat{\tau}_{42\perp} \hat{\tau}_{23\perp} \hat{\tau}_{34\perp} \hat{\tau}_{45\perp} \hat{\tau}_{56\perp} \quad (17) \\ \times e^{-3(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3)} e^{-(\alpha_4 + \alpha_5)} \\ \times e^{-j3(\Delta\phi_1 + \Delta\phi_2 + \Delta\phi_3)} e^{-j(\Delta\phi_4 + \Delta\phi_5)}$$

where $\hat{r}_{10\perp} = -1$ for reflection from the metal skin of the Orbiter.

Similar expressions for T_{R23} and T_{R12} may be written and the above equations for parallel polarization may be obtained by changing the subscript "1" to "II". In addition to the preceding internal reflections additional reflections are considered because of the significant magnitude of the reflection coefficients in layers 3, 4 and 5.

These include two rays which reflect from the borosilicate/air (or vacuum) interface \hat{r}_{56} and from the silica/borosilicate interface \hat{r}_{45} and which are then reflected from the silica/RTV interface \hat{r}_{43} and transmitted forward. The equations for these two rays are

$$\hat{T}_{546\perp} = \hat{\tau}_{01\perp} \hat{\tau}_{12\perp} \hat{\tau}_{23\perp} \hat{\tau}_{34\perp} \hat{\tau}_{45\perp} \hat{r}_{56\perp} \quad (18)$$

$$\times \hat{\tau}_{54\perp} \hat{\tau}_{43\perp} \hat{\tau}_{45\perp} \hat{r}_{56\perp} e^{-(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3)}$$

$$\times e^{-3(\alpha_4 + \alpha_5)} e^{-j(\Delta\phi_1 + \Delta\phi_2 + \Delta\phi_3)}$$

$$\times e^{-j3(\Delta\phi_4 + \Delta\phi_5)}$$

$$\hat{T}_{446\perp} = \hat{\tau}_{01\perp} \hat{\tau}_{12\perp} \hat{\tau}_{23\perp} \hat{\tau}_{34\perp} \hat{r}_{45} \hat{r}_{43} \quad (19)$$

$$\times \hat{\tau}_{45} \hat{\tau}_{56} e^{-(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3)} e^{-3\alpha_4}$$

$$\times e^{-\alpha_5} e^{-j(\Delta\phi_1 + \Delta\phi_2 + \Delta\phi_3)} e^{-j3\Delta\phi_4}$$

$$e^{-j\Delta\phi_5}$$

It is noted that $\hat{r}_{43} = -\hat{r}_{34}$ and that the expression for parallel polarization may be obtained replacing the " \perp " subscripts with " \parallel ".

Similar expressions may be written for $T_{556\perp}$ which represents the transmission coefficient for a single internal reflection in the 5th layer as well as $T_{255\perp}$ and $T_{355\perp}$ which represents two and three internal reflections in the 5th layer. Also, expressions may be obtained for secondary

reflections of three largest reflected rays $\hat{T}_{R56\perp}$, $\hat{T}_{R45\perp}$ and $\hat{T}_{R34\perp}$ from the 3/4, 4/5 and 5/6 interface as $\hat{T}_{X56\perp}$, $\hat{T}_{X45\perp}$ and $\hat{T}_{X34\perp}$. The last three transmission coefficients represent a total of 9 rays.

The composite transmission coefficient for 20 rays with perpendicular polarization becomes

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{T}_{\perp} = & \hat{T}_{06\perp} + \hat{T}_{R56\perp} + \hat{T}_{R45\perp} + \hat{T}_{R34\perp} + \hat{T}_{R23\perp} + \hat{T}_{R12\perp} \\ & + \hat{T}_{546\perp} + \hat{T}_{446\perp} + \hat{T}_{556\perp} + \hat{T}_{255\perp} + \hat{T}_{355\perp} \\ & + \hat{T}_{X56\perp} + \hat{T}_{X45\perp} + \hat{T}_{X34\perp}\end{aligned}\quad (20)$$

Parallel polarization is obtained by replacing the " \perp " symbols with " \parallel ". The transmission coefficient for circular polarization becomes.

$$\hat{T}_{\text{circ}} = \frac{\hat{T}_{\perp} + \hat{T}_{\parallel}}{2} \quad (21)$$

4.0 RESULTS

This section describes pertinent results from the computer runs. A plot of the direct transmission coefficient magnitude for both perpendicular and parallel polarization is shown in Figure 4. These factors do not consider internal reflections and are presented only as an aid in understanding the complete effects of the multiple layer dielectric covering. It is observed that the perpendicular polarization coefficient is significantly smaller than the parallel coefficient which shows a tendency for the outgoing wave to have a predominant parallel polarization. If the input ray is assumed to have perfect circular polarization the axial ratio of an outgoing ray may be computed by the formula below assuming $\delta\rho = 0$.

$$A. R. = 20 \log \frac{|\hat{T}_{||}|}{|\hat{T}_{\perp}|} \quad (22)$$

At an angle of 50° the hypothetical axial ratio would be 3.77 dB. At 70° the hypothetical axial ratio becomes 8.7 dB.

The results of the computer run with the complete transmission coefficient including a dB factor for circular polarization are shown in Figure 5 and a plot of the results is given in Figure 6 for both the upper and lower Quad antennas. The dB factors represent pattern changes which would take place but do not necessarily represent a loss of energy since the pattern is redistributed and since energy reflected back into the antenna aperture is not specifically treated.

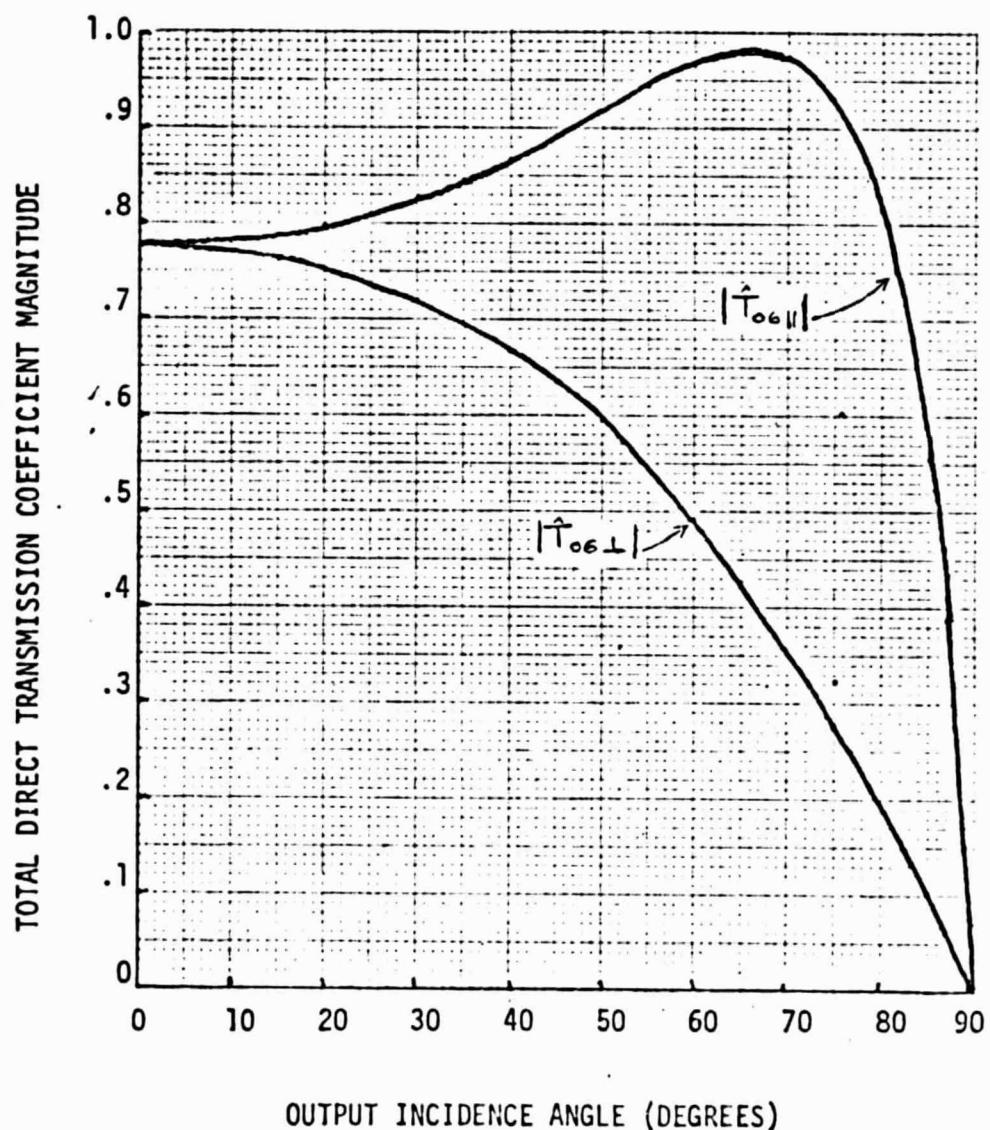


FIGURE 4 TOTAL DIRECT TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENT MAGNITUDE (NO INTERNAL REFLECTION)

UPPER QUADS

THETA	TPE	TPA	TCIR	TCIR(OP)
1.0	793	793	793	-2.020
2.0	792	793	794	-2.019
3.0	793	793	794	-2.018
4.0	794	793	795	-2.017
5.0	795	793	796	-2.016
6.0	796	793	797	-2.015
7.0	797	793	798	-2.014
8.0	798	793	799	-2.013
9.0	799	793	799	-2.012
10.0	798	793	799	-2.011
11.0	797	793	799	-2.010
12.0	796	793	799	-2.009
13.0	795	793	799	-2.008
14.0	794	793	799	-2.007
15.0	793	793	799	-2.006
16.0	792	793	799	-2.005
17.0	791	793	799	-2.004
18.0	790	793	799	-2.003
19.0	789	793	799	-2.002
20.0	788	793	799	-2.001
21.0	787	793	799	-2.000
22.0	786	793	799	-2.000
23.0	785	793	799	-2.000
24.0	784	793	799	-2.000
25.0	783	793	799	-2.000
26.0	782	793	799	-2.000
27.0	781	793	799	-2.000
28.0	780	793	799	-2.000
29.0	779	793	799	-2.000
30.0	778	793	799	-2.000
31.0	777	793	799	-2.000
32.0	776	793	799	-2.000
33.0	775	793	799	-2.000
34.0	774	793	799	-2.000
35.0	773	793	799	-2.000
36.0	772	793	799	-2.000
37.0	771	793	799	-2.000
38.0	770	793	799	-2.000
39.0	769	793	799	-2.000
40.0	768	793	799	-2.000
41.0	767	793	799	-2.000
42.0	766	793	799	-2.000
43.0	765	793	799	-2.000
44.0	764	793	799	-2.000
45.0	763	793	799	-2.000
46.0	762	793	799	-2.000
47.0	761	793	799	-2.000
48.0	760	793	799	-2.000
49.0	759	793	799	-2.000
50.0	758	793	799	-2.000
51.0	757	793	799	-2.000
52.0	756	793	799	-2.000
53.0	755	793	799	-2.000
54.0	754	793	799	-2.000
55.0	753	793	799	-2.000
56.0	752	793	799	-2.000
57.0	751	793	799	-2.000
58.0	750	793	799	-2.000
59.0	749	793	799	-2.000
60.0	748	793	799	-2.000
61.0	747	793	799	-2.000
62.0	746	793	799	-2.000
63.0	745	793	799	-2.000
64.0	744	793	799	-2.000
65.0	743	793	799	-2.000
66.0	742	793	799	-2.000
67.0	741	793	799	-2.000
68.0	740	793	799	-2.000
69.0	739	793	799	-2.000
70.0	738	793	799	-2.000
71.0	737	793	799	-2.000
72.0	736	793	799	-2.000
73.0	735	793	799	-2.000
74.0	734	793	799	-2.000
75.0	733	793	799	-2.000
76.0	732	793	799	-2.000
77.0	731	793	799	-2.000
78.0	730	793	799	-2.000
79.0	729	793	799	-2.000
80.0	728	793	799	-2.000
81.0	727	793	799	-2.000
82.0	726	793	799	-2.000
83.0	725	793	799	-2.000
84.0	724	793	799	-2.000
85.0	723	793	799	-2.000
86.0	722	793	799	-2.000
87.0	721	793	799	-2.000
88.0	720	793	799	-2.000
89.0	719	793	799	-2.000
90.0	718	793	799	-2.000
91.0	717	793	799	-2.000
92.0	716	793	799	-2.000
93.0	715	793	799	-2.000
94.0	714	793	799	-2.000
95.0	713	793	799	-2.000
96.0	712	793	799	-2.000
97.0	711	793	799	-2.000
98.0	710	793	799	-2.000
99.0	709	793	799	-2.000
100.0	708	793	799	-2.000
101.0	707	793	799	-2.000
102.0	706	793	799	-2.000
103.0	705	793	799	-2.000
104.0	704	793	799	-2.000
105.0	703	793	799	-2.000
106.0	702	793	799	-2.000
107.0	701	793	799	-2.000
108.0	700	793	799	-2.000
109.0	699	793	799	-2.000
110.0	698	793	799	-2.000
111.0	697	793	799	-2.000
112.0	696	793	799	-2.000
113.0	695	793	799	-2.000
114.0	694	793	799	-2.000
115.0	693	793	799	-2.000
116.0	692	793	799	-2.000
117.0	691	793	799	-2.000
118.0	690	793	799	-2.000
119.0	689	793	799	-2.000
120.0	688	793	799	-2.000
121.0	687	793	799	-2.000
122.0	686	793	799	-2.000
123.0	685	793	799	-2.000
124.0	684	793	799	-2.000
125.0	683	793	799	-2.000
126.0	682	793	799	-2.000
127.0	681	793	799	-2.000
128.0	680	793	799	-2.000
129.0	679	793	799	-2.000
130.0	678	793	799	-2.000
131.0	677	793	799	-2.000
132.0	676	793	799	-2.000
133.0	675	793	799	-2.000
134.0	674	793	799	-2.000
135.0	673	793	799	-2.000
136.0	672	793	799	-2.000
137.0	671	793	799	-2.000
138.0	670	793	799	-2.000
139.0	669	793	799	-2.000
140.0	668	793	799	-2.000
141.0	667	793	799	-2.000
142.0	666	793	799	-2.000
143.0	665	793	799	-2.000
144.0	664	793	799	-2.000
145.0	663	793	799	-2.000
146.0	662	793	799	-2.000
147.0	661	793	799	-2.000
148.0	660	793	799	-2.000
149.0	659	793	799	-2.000
150.0	658	793	799	-2.000
151.0	657	793	799	-2.000
152.0	656	793	799	-2.000
153.0	655	793	799	-2.000
154.0	654	793	799	-2.000
155.0	653	793	799	-2.000
156.0	652	793	799	-2.000
157.0	651	793	799	-2.000
158.0	650	793	799	-2.000
159.0	649	793	799	-2.000
160.0	648	793	799	-2.000
161.0	647	793	799	-2.000
162.0	646	793	799	-2.000
163.0	645	793	799	-2.000
164.0	644	793	799	-2.000
165.0	643	793	799	-2.000
166.0	642	793	799	-2.000
167.0	641	793	799	-2.000
168.0	640	793	799	-2.000
169.0	639	793	799	-2.000
170.0	638	793	799	-2.000
171.0	637	793	799	-2.000
172.0	636	793	799	-2.000
173.0	635	793	799	-2.000
174.0	634	793	799	-2.000
175.0	633	793	799	-2.000
176.0	632	793	799	-2.000
177.0	631	793	799	-2.000
178.0	630	793	799	-2.000
179.0	629	793	799	-2.000
180.0	628	793	799	-2.000
181.0	627	793	799	-2.000
182.0	626	793	799	-2.000
183.0	625	793	799	-2.000
184.0	624	793	799	-2.000
185.0	623	793	799	-2.000
186.0	622	793	799	-2.000
187.0	621	793	799	-2.000
188.0	620	793	799	-2.000
189.0	619	793	799	-2.000
190.0	618	793	799	-2.000
191.0	617	793	799	-2.000
192.0	616	793	799	-2.000
193.0	615	793	799	-2.000
194.0	614	793	799	-2.000
195.0	613	793	799	-2.000
196.0	612	793	799	-2.000
197.0	611	793	799	-2.000
198.0	610	793	799	-2.000
199.0	609	793	799	-2.000
200.0	608	793	799	-2.000
201.0	607	793	799	-2.000
202.0	606	793	799	-2.000
203.0	605	793	799	-2.000
204.0	604	793	799	-2.000
205.0	603	793	799	-2.000
206.0	602	793	799	-2.000
207.0	601	793	799	-2.000
208.0	600	793	799	-2.000
209.0	599	793	799	-2.000
210.0	598	793	799	-2.000
211.0	597	793	799	-2.000
212.0	596	793	799	-2.000
213.0	595	793	799	-2.000
214.0	594	793	799	-2.000
215.0	593	793	799	-2.000
216.0	592	793	799	-2.000
217.0	591	793	799	-2.000
218.0	590	793	799	-2.000
219.0	589	793	799	-2.000
220.0	588	793	799	-2.000
221.0	587	793	799	-2.000
222.0	586	793	799	-2.000
223.0	585	793	799	-2.000
224.0	584	793	799	-2.000
225.0	583	793	799	-2.000
226.0	582	793	799	-2.000
227.0	581	793	799	-2.000
228.0	580	793	799	-2.000
229.0	579	793	799	-2.000
230.0	578	793	799	-2.000
231.0	577	793	799	-2.000
232.0	576	793	799	-2.000
233.0</				

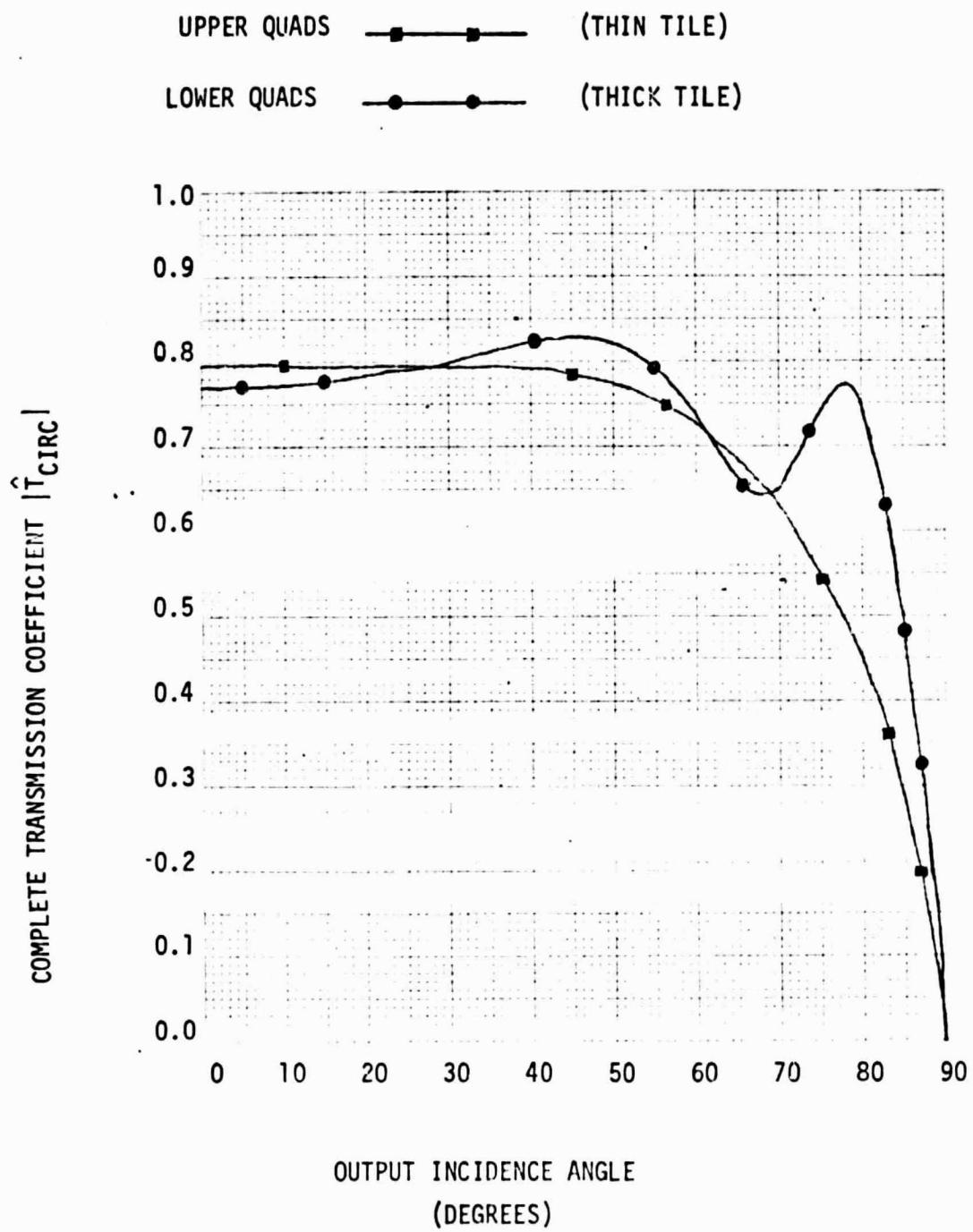


FIGURE 6. PLOT FOR COMPLETE TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENTS

It is observed from Figures 5 and 6 that the TPS has a noticeable effect on the lower Quad antennas with a slight reduction in gain on axis (normal to the antenna surface) and relative increases in gain off-axis with a maximum at $\theta = 45^\circ$ and $\theta = 78^\circ$. The general effect of the TPS on the lower Quads will be to slightly increase the antenna beamwidth over that obtained when the antenna is operated without a TPS covering. The effect of the TPS on the upper Quads is to gradually decrease gain as the angle off-axis increases. From $\theta = 0^\circ$ to $\theta = 45^\circ$ there is little change in the level; however beyond 45° the gain level falls off significantly. The TPS in this case has the effect of narrowing the beamwidth of the upper Quads. In addition to beamwidth variation effects, the transmission coefficients for parallel polarization in Figure 5 are found to be generally larger than those for perpendicular polarization. The result is that axial ratio degradation occurs off-axis. Using Equation (22) the approximate axial ratio degradation for the upper Quads is found to be 2.9 dB at $\theta = 50^\circ$ and 6.36 dB at $\theta = 70^\circ$. For the lower Quads the axial ratio degradation is found to be 2.25 dB at $\theta = 50^\circ$ and 7.77 dB at $\theta = 70^\circ$. If the S-Band Quads have a lower parallel polarization components with no TPS the previous axial ratio numbers may improve. Also, since the maximum and minimum for perpendicular and parallel polarization do not occur at the same angles some unusual axial ratio variation may be expected.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS

The developed computer program shows that slight changes in beamwidth may be expected between the upper and lower Quad antennas caused by the difference in thickness of the TPS tiles. Also, a general degradation in axial ratio is shown as the off-axis angle of the Quad antenna is increased. The axial ratio degradation may be improved by using an antenna design with a less pronounced parallel polarization component when operating without a TPS cover.

This investigation shows that the multiple layer dielectric covering for the upper Quad antennas will slightly decrease the antenna beamwidth of that obtained without a TPS covering. In addition, the lower Quad patterns are slightly flattened on axis and the beamwidth is slightly increased over the no TPS condition. Since the pattern modification effects of the TPS are sensitive to changes in dielectric constant, material thickness and frequency, a change in any of these parameters will result in a different pattern modification effect which may be used to optimize the antenna coverage.

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APPENDIX

LISTING FOR PROGRAM WHICH
PRODUCES DATA IN TABLE
FORM (SEE FIGURE 3)

```
REAL IE1,IE2,IE3,IE4,IE5
COMPLEX IPEN,XET,IPAR
COMPLEX R0,R1,R2,R3,R4,R5,R6
COMPLEX T1IPEN,T12PEN,T23PEN,T34PEN,T45PEN,T56PEN
COMPLEX T1IPAR,T12PAR,T23PAR,T34PAR,T45PAR,T56PAR
COMPLEX R12PEN,R23PEN,R34PEN,R45PEN,R56PEN
COMPLEX R12PAR,R23PAR,R34PAR,R45PAR,R56PAR
COMPLEX EC0,EC1,EC2,EC3,EC4,EC5,EC6
COMPLEX T54PAR,T43PAR,T32PAR,T21PAR
COMPLEX T54PEN,T43PEN,T32PEN,T21PEN
J=0
X4=.405
GO TO 4
3 X4=1.086
4 WRITE(6,5)
5 FORMAT(1H1,1X,BHTHETA(0),2X,BHTHETA(1),2X,BHDELAY(1),2X,BHTHETA(2),
1 2X,BHDELAY(2),2X,BHTHETA(3),2X,BHDELAY(3),2X,BHTHETA(4),2X,BHDELA
2 Y(4),2X,BHTHETA(5),2X,BHDELAY(5),2X,BHTHETA(6))
X1=.015
X2=.25
X3=.015
X5=.01
P1=3.14159
E0=1.
E1=4.0
E2=3.0
E3=4.0
E4=1.017
E5=4.0
E6=1.0
T01=.005
T02=.04
T03=.005
T04=.0016
T05=.003
IE1=-E1*T01
IE2=-E2*T02
IE3=-E3*T03
IE4=-E4*T04
IE5=-E5*T05
EC0=CMPLX(E0,0,0)
EC1=CMPLX(E1,IE1)
EC2=CMPLX(E2,IE2)
EC3=CMPLX(E3,IE3)
EC4=CMPLX(E4,IE4)
EC5=CMPLX(E5,IE5)
EC6=CMPLX(E6,0,0)
R0=CSQRT(EC0)
R1=CSQRT(EC1)
R2=CSQRT(EC2)
R3=CSQRT(EC3)
R4=CSQRT(EC4)
R5=CSQRT(EC5)
R6=CSQRT(EC6)
C=118.0
F=220.0
```

RD=180./3.14159
DO 20 I=1,89
10=FLOAT(1)

C TBR - T6R-REPRESENT ANGLES-OF-REFRACTION-IN-RADIANS

T0R=T0/RD
T1R=ASIN(SQRT(E0/E1)*SIN(TCR))
T2R=ASIN(SQRT(E1/E2)*SIN(T1R))
T3R=ASIN(SQRT(E2/E3)*SIN(T2R))
T4R=ASIN(SQRT(E3/E4)*SIN(T3R))
T5R=ASIN(SQRT(E4/E5)*SIN(T4R))
T6R=ASIN(SQRT(E5/E6)*SIN(T5R))

T1=T1R*RD
T2=T2R*RD
T3=T3R*RD
T4=T4R*RD
T5=T5R*RD
T6=T6R*RD

C XE1 - XE5 REPRESENT PHASE DELAYS IN DEGREES IN EACH DIELECTRIC

AE1=SQRT(E1)*360*F*X1/(C*COS(T1R))
AE2=SQRT(E2)*360*F*X2/(C*COS(T2R))
AE3=SQRT(E3)*360*F*X3/(C*COS(T3R))
AE4=SQRT(E4)*360*F*X4/(C*COS(T4R))
AE5=SQRT(E5)*360*F*X5/(C*COS(T5R))

C ATT1 - ATT5 REPRESENT ELECTRIC FIELD ATTENUATION FACTORS

ATT1=(PI*F*SQRT(E1)*TAN(TD1)*X1)/(C*COS(T1R))
ATT1=EXP(-ATT1)

ATT2=(PI*F*SQRT(E2)*TAN(TD2)*X2)/(C*COS(T2R))

ATT2=EXP(-ATT2)

ATT3=(PI*F*SQRT(E3)*TAN(TD3)*X3)/(C*COS(T3R))

ATT3=EXP(-ATT3)

ATT4=(PI*F*SQRT(E4)*TAN(TD4)*X4)/(C*COS(T4R))

ATT4=EXP(-ATT4)

ATT5=(PI*F*SQRT(E5)*TAN(TD5)*X5)/(C*COS(T5R))

ATT5=EXP(-ATT5)

WRITE(6,10)TC,T1,XE1,T2,XE2,T3,XE3,T4,XE4,T5,XE5,T6

10 FORMAT(1Z10.1)

C T6PEN - T56PEN REPRESENT COMPLEX ELECTRIC FIELD TRANSMISSION

C COEFFICIENTS FOR PERPENDICULAR POLARIZATION

T1PEN=2.*R7*COS(T3R)/(RD*COS(T0R)+R1*COS(T1R))
T12PEN=2.*R1*COS(T1R)/(R2*COS(T1R)+R2*COS(T2R))
T23PEN=2.*R2*COS(T2R)/(R2*COS(T2R)+R3*COS(T3R))
T34PEN=2.*R3*COS(T3R)/(R3*COS(T3R)+R4*COS(T4R))
T45PEN=2.*R4*COS(T4R)/(R4*COS(T4R)+R5*COS(T5R))
T56PEN=2.*R5*COS(T5R)/(R5*COS(T5R)+R6*COS(T6R))

C T6PAR - T56PAR REPRESENT COMPLEX ELECTRIC FIELD TRANSMISSION

C COEFFICIENTS FOR PARALLEL POLARIZATION

T11PEN=2.*RD*COS(T3R)/(RD*COS(T1R)+R1*COS(T0R))
T12PEN=2.*R1*COS(T1R)/(R1*COS(T2R)+R2*COS(T1R))
T23PEN=2.*R2*COS(T2R)/(R2*COS(T3R)+R3*COS(T2R))
T34PEN=2.*R3*COS(T3R)/(R3*COS(T4R)+R4*COS(T3R))
T45PEN=2.*R4*COS(T4R)/(R4*COS(T5R)+R5*COS(T4R))
T56PEN=2.*R5*COS(T5R)/(R5*COS(T6R)+R6*COS(T5R))

C R12PEN - R56PEN REPRESENT COMPLEX ELECTRIC FIELD REFLECTION

C COEFFICIENTS FOR PERPENDICULAR POLARIZATION

R12PEN=(R1*COS(T1R)-R2*COS(T2R))/(R1*COS(T1R)+R2*COS(T2R))
R23PEN=(R2*COS(T2R)-R3*COS(T3R))/(R2*COS(T2R)+R3*COS(T3R))
R34PEN=(R3*COS(T3R)-R4*COS(T4R))/(R3*COS(T3R)+R4*COS(T4R))
R45PEN=(R4*COS(T4R)-R5*COS(T5R))/(R4*COS(T4R)+R5*COS(T5R))
R56PEN=(R5*COS(T5R)-R6*COS(T6R))/(R5*COS(T5R)+R6*COS(T6R))

C R12PAR - R56PAR REPRESENT COMPLEX ELECTRIC FIELD REFLECTION

C COEFFICIENTS FOR PARALLEL POLARIZATION

R12PAR=(R1*COS(T2R)-R2*COS(T1R))/(R1*COS(T2R)+R2*COS(T1R))
R23PAR=(R2*COS(T3R)-R3*COS(T2R))/(R2*COS(T3R)+R3*COS(T2R))
R34PAR=(R3*COS(T4R)-R4*COS(T3R))/(R3*COS(T4R)+R4*COS(T3R))
R45PAR=(R4*COS(T5R)-R5*COS(T4R))/(R4*COS(T5R)+R5*COS(T4R))
R56PAR=(R5*COS(T6R)-R6*COS(T5R))/(R5*COS(T6R)+R6*COS(T5R))

C T54PEN - 121PEN REPRESENT TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENTS FOR REFLECTED

C RAYS WITH PERPENDICULAR POLARIZATION

154PEN=2.*R5*COS(T5R)/(R5*COS(T5R)+R4*COS(T4R))

143PEN=2.*R4*COS(T4R)/(R4*COS(T4R)+R3*COS(T3R))

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T32PEN=2.*R3*COS(T3R)/(R3*COS(T3R)+R2*COS(T2R))
T21PEN=2.*R2*COS(T2R)/(R2*COS(T2R)+R1*COS(T1R))
T54PAR=2.*R5*COS(T5R)/(R5*COS(T4R)+R4*COS(T5R))
T43PAR=2.*R4*COS(T4R)/(R4*COS(T3R)+R3*COS(T4R))
T32PAR=2.*R3*COS(T3R)/(R3*COS(T2R)+R2*COS(T3R))
T21PAR=2.*R2*COS(T2R)/(R2*COS(T1R)+R1*COS(T2R))
T11PE=ABS(T11PEN)
T12PE=ABS(T12PEN)
T23PE=ABS(T23PEN)
T34PE=ABS(T34PEN)
T45PE=ABS(T45PEN)
T56PE=ABS(T56PEN)
Tn1PA=ABS(Tn1PAR)
T12PA=ABS(T12PAR)
T23PA=ABS(T23PAR)
T34PA=ABS(T34PAR)
T45PA=ABS(T45PAR)
T56PA=ABS(T56PAR)
R12PE=ABS(R12PEN)
R23PE=ABS(R23PEN)
R34PE=ABS(R34PEN)
R45PE=ABS(R45PEN)
R56PE=ABS(R56PEN)
R12PA=ABS(R12PAR)
R23PA=ABS(R23PAR)
R34PA=ABS(R34PAR)
R45PA=ABS(R45PAR)
R56PA=ABS(R56PAR)
T54PE=ABS(T54PEN)
T43PE=ABS(T43PEN)
T32PE=ABS(T32PEN)
T21PE=ABS(T21PEN)
T54PA=ABS(T54PAR)
T43PA=ABS(T43PAR)
T32PA=ABS(T32PAR)
T21PA=ABS(T21PAR)
AEFTT=(AE1+AE2+AE3+AE4+AE5)/RD
AEFT=CMPLA(C,0,-XC(T))
TPEN=T01PEN*T12PEN*T23PEN*T34PEN*T45PEN*T56PEN*ATT1*ATT2*ATT3*ATT4
1*ATT5*CEXP(XET)
TPE=ABS(TPEN)
TPAR=T01PAR*T12PAR*T23PAR*T34PAR*T45PAR*T56PAR*ATT1*ATT2*ATT3*ATT4
1*ATT5*CEXP(XET)
TPA=ABS(TPAR)
NWRITE(6,15)T01PE,T12PE,T23PE,T34PE,T45PE,T56PE
NWRITE(6,15)T01PA,T12PA,T23PA,T34PA,T45PA,T56PA
NWRITE(6,15)R12PE,R23PE,R34PE,R45PE,R56PE
NWRITE(6,18)R12PA,R23PA,R34PA,R45PA,R56PA
NWRITE(6,19)T21PE,T32PE,T43PE,T54PE
NWRITE(6,19)T21PA,T32PA,T43PA,T54PA
NWRITE(6,18)ATT1,ATT2,ATT3,ATT4,ATT5
NWRITE(6,25)TPA
NWRITE(6,25)TP
15 FORMAT(10X,F5.2,5(15X,F5.2))
16 FORMAT(30X,F5.2,4(15X,F5.2))
17 FORMAT(30X,F5.2,3(15X,F5.2))
25 FORMAT(120A,F5.4)
20 CONTINUE
J=J+1
IF(J.EQ.1) GO TO 3
END

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LISTING FOR PROGRAM
WHICH INCLUDES MULTIPLE
INTERNAL REFLECTIONS
TO PRODUCE COMPLETE TRANSMISSION
COEFFICIENTS (SEE FIGURE 6)

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REAL IE1,IE2,IE3,IE4,IE5
COMPLEX TPEN,XET,T21P
COMPLEX R0,R1,R2,R3,R4,R5,R6
COMPLEX T21PEN,T12PEN,T23PEN,T34PEN,T45PEN,T56PEN
COMPLEX T21PAP,T12PAP,T23PAP,T34PAP,T45PAP,T56PAP
COMPLEX R12PEN,R23PEN,R34PEN,R45PEN,R56PEN
COMPLEX R12PAP,R23PAP,R34PAP,R45PAP,R56PAP
COMPLEX EC0,EC1,EC2,EC3,EC4,EC5,EC6
COMPLEX T54PEN,T45PEN,T32PAP,T21PAP
COMPLEX TPENOT,TPARAT,TC1P
COMPLEX TR56PE,TR56PA,TR45PE,TR45PA,TR34PE,TR34PA
COMPLEX T546PE,T446PA,T446PE,T446PA
COMPLEX T56PE,T555PA
COMPLEX X546,X446,X556
COMPLEX XETP45,XETR74
COMPLEX XC1,XC2,XC3,XC4,XC5
COMPLEX T255PE,T255PA,T355PE,T355PA
COMPLEX TR22PE,TR23PA,TP12PE,TR12PA
COMPLEX TX34PE,TX34PA,TX45PE,TX45PA,TX56PE,TX56PA
JEC
C THICKNESS FOR UPPER QUADS
X4=.405
GO TO 4
C THICKNESS FOR LOWER QUADS
3 X4=1.86
4 WRITE(6,5)
5 FORMAT(1H1,10X,5HTHETA,6X,3HTPE,7X,3HTPA,6X,4HTCIR,6X,8HTCIR(1B)1)
C
C X1 - X5 REPRESENT DIELECTRIC LAYER THICKNESSES
X1=.015
X2=.25
X3=.015
X5=.01
PI=3.14159
C
C EO - E6 REPRESENT RELATIVE DIELECTRIC CONSTANTS
E0=1.
E1=4.0
E2=3.6
E3=4.0
E4=1.17
E5=4.0
E6=1.0
C TD1 - TD5 REPRESENT LOSS TANGENTS
TD1=.005
TD2=.04
TD3=.005

```

```

T04:=.0016
T05:=.003
-C IE1 - IE5 REPRESENT IMAGINARY PARTS OF RELATIVE COMPLEX PERMITTIVITIES
IE1:=E1*T01
IE2:=E2*T02
IE3:=E3*T03
IE4:=E4*T04
IE5:=E5*T05
C ECO - EC6 REPRESENT RELATIVE COMPLEX PERMITTIVITIES
EC0:=CMPLX(1.0,0.0)
EC1:=CMPLX(E1,IE1)
EC2:=CMPLX(E2,IE2)
EC3:=CMPLX(E3,IE3)
EC4:=CMPLX(E4,IE4)
EC5:=CMPLX(E5,IE5)
EC6:=CMPLX(E6,IE6)
C R0 - R6 REPRESENTS THE RELATIVE REFRACTION INDICES
R0:=CSORT(EC0)
R1:=CSORT(EC1)
R2:=CSORT(EC2)
R3:=CSORT(EC3)
R4:=CSORT(EC4)
R5:=CSORT(EC5)
R6:=CSORT(EC6)
C C IS THE SPEED OF LIGHT IN MEGA INCHES/SEC
C=11808.
C F IS FREQUENCY IN MEGAHERTZ
F=2200.
C RD CONVERTS RADIANS TO DEGREES
RD=180./3.14159
DO 20 I=1,39
TC=FLOAT(I)
C TOR - T6R REPRESENT ANGLES OF REFRACTION IN RADIANS
TOR:=D/RD
T1R=ASIN(SQRT(EC/F1)*SIN(TCP))
T2R=ASIN(SQRT(E1/E2)*SIN(T1R))
T3R=ASIN(SQRT(E2/E3)*SIN(T2R))
T4R=ASIN(SQRT(E3/E4)*SIN(T3R))
T5R=ASIN(SQRT(E4/E5)*SIN(T4R))
T6R=ASIN(SQRT(E5/E6)*SIN(T5R))
C TO - T6 REPRESENT ANGLES OF REFRACTION IN DEGREES
T1=T1R*RD
T2=T2R*RD
T3=T3R*RD
T4=T4R*RD
T5=T5R*RD
T6=T6R*RD
C XE1 - XE5 REPRESENT PHASE DELAYS IN DEGREES IN EACH DIELECTRIC
XE1=SQRT(E1*360.*F*X1/(C*COS(T1R)))
XE2=SQRT(E2*360.*F*X2/(C*COS(T2R)))
XE3=SQRT(E3*360.*F*X3/(C*COS(T3R)))
XE4=SQRT(E4*360.*F*X4/(C*COS(T4R)))
XE5=SQRT(E5*360.*F*X5/(C*COS(T5R)))
C XRI - XRS REPRESENT PHASE DELAYS IN RADIANS IN EACH DIELECTRIC
XRI=XE1/RD

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XR2=XE2/PO
XR3=XE3/PO
XR4=XE4/PO
XR5=XE5/PO
C XC1 - XC5 REPRESENT PHASE DELAYS IN RADIANS EXPRESSED AS A CMPLX NO.
XC1=CMPLX(0.0,-XR1)
XC2=CMPLX(0.0,-XR2)
XC3=CMPLX(0.0,-XR3)
XC4=CMPLX(0.0,-XR4)
XC5=CMPLX(0.0,-XR5)
-C ATT1 - ATT5 REPRESENT ELECTRIC FIELD ATTENUATION FACTORS
ATT1=EXP(-1.0*(PI*F*SCRT(E1))*TAN(TD1)*X1)/(C*COS(T1R1))
ATT2=EXP(-1.0*(PI*F*SCRT(E2))*TAN(TD2)*X2)/(C*COS(T2R1))
ATT3=EXP(-1.0*(PI*F*SCRT(E3))*TAN(TD3)*X3)/(C*COS(T3R1))
ATT4=EXP(-1.0*(PI*F*SCRT(E4))*TAN(TD4)*X4)/(C*COS(T4R1))
ATT5=EXP(-1.0*(PI*F*SCRT(E5))*TAN(TD5)*X5)/(C*COS(T5R1))
C TC1PEN - T56PEN REPRESENT COMPLEX ELECTRIC FIELD TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENTS FOR PERPENDICULAR POLARIZATION
C TC1PEN=2.0*R0=COS(TD0)/(R0*COS(T0R))+R1=COS(T1R1)
T12PEN=2.0*R1=COS(T1R1)/(R1*COS(T1R))+R2=COS(T2R1)
T23PEN=2.0*R2=COS(T2R1)/(R2*COS(T2R))+R3=COS(T3R1)
T34PEN=2.0*R3=COS(T3R1)/(R3*COS(T3R))+R4=COS(T4R1)
T45PEN=2.0*R4=COS(T4R1)/(R4*COS(T4R))+R5=COS(T5R1)
T56PEN=2.0*R5=COS(T5R1)/(R5*COS(T5R))+R6=COS(T6R1)
C TO1PAR - T56PAR REPRESENT COMPLEX ELECTRIC FIELD TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENTS FOR PARALLEL POLARIZATION
C TO1PAR=2.0*R0=COS(TD0)/(R0*COS(T0R))+R1=COS(T1R1)
T12PAR=2.0*R1=COS(T1R1)/(R1*COS(T1R))+R2=COS(T2R1)
T23PAR=2.0*R2=COS(T2R1)/(R2*COS(T2R))+R3=COS(T3R1)
T34PAR=2.0*R3=COS(T3R1)/(R3*COS(T3R))+R4=COS(T4R1)
T45PAR=2.0*R4=COS(T4R1)/(R4*COS(T4R))+R5=COS(T5R1)
T56PAR=2.0*R5=COS(T5R1)/(R5*COS(T5R))+R6=COS(T6R1)
C R12PEN - R56PEN REPRESENT COMPLEX ELECTRIC FIELD REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS FOR PERPENDICULAR POLARIZATION
C R12PEN=(R1=COS(T1R1)-R2=COS(T2R1))/(R1=COS(T1R1)+R2=COS(T2R1))
R23PEN=(R2=COS(T2R1)-R3=COS(T3R1))/(R2=COS(T2R1)+R3=COS(T3R1))
R34PEN=(R3=COS(T3R1)-R4=COS(T4R1))/(R3=COS(T3R1)+R4=COS(T4R1))
R45PEN=(R4=COS(T4R1)-R5=COS(T5R1))/(R4=COS(T4R1)+R5=COS(T5R1))
R56PEN=(R5=COS(T5R1)-R6=COS(T6R1))/(R5=COS(T5R1)+R6=COS(T6R1))
C R12PAR - R56PAR REPRESENT COMPLEX ELECTRIC FIELD REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS FOR PARALLEL POLARIZATION
C R12PAR=(R1=COS(T1R1)-R2=COS(T1R2))/(R1=COS(T1R1)+R2=COS(T1R2))
R23PAR=(R2=COS(T1R2)-R3=COS(T2R2))/(R2=COS(T1R2)+R3=COS(T2R2))
R34PAR=(R3=COS(T2R2)-R4=COS(T3R2))/(R3=COS(T2R2)+R4=COS(T3R2))
R45PAR=(R4=COS(T3R2)-R5=COS(T4R2))/(R4=COS(T3R2)+R5=COS(T4R2))
R56PAR=(R5=COS(T4R2)-R6=COS(T5R2))/(R5=COS(T4R2)+R6=COS(T5R2))
C T54PEN - T21PEN REPRESENT TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENTS FOR REFLECTED RAYS WITH PERPENDICULAR POLARIZATION
C T54PEN=2.0*R0=COS(T0R1)/(R0=COS(T5R1)+R4=COS(T4R1))
T43PEN=2.0*R4=COS(T4R1)/(R4=COS(T4R1)+R2=COS(T3R1))
T32PEN=2.0*R2=COS(T3R1)/(R2=COS(T3R1)+R1=COS(T2R1))
T21PEN=2.0*R1=COS(T2R1)/(R1=COS(T2R1)+R0=COS(T1R1))
C T54PAR - T21PAR REPRESENT TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENTS FOR REFLECTED RAYS WITH PARALLEL POLARIZATION
C T54PAR=2.0*R0=COS(T0R1)/(R5=COS(T4R1)+R4=COS(T3R1))
T43PAR=2.0*R4=COS(T4R1)/(R4=COS(T4R1)+R3=COS(T3R1))
T32PAR=2.0*R3=COS(T3R1)/(R3=COS(T3R1)+R2=COS(T2R1))

T21PAR=2.*R2*COS(T2R)/(R2*COS(T1R)+R1*COS(T2R))
C XETT REPRESENTS PHASE DELAYS IN RADIANS THRU 5 TPS MATERIALS
XETT=(XE1+XE2+XE3+XE4+XE5)/RD
XET=CMPLX(0.0,-XETT)
C TPEN REPRESENTS DIRECT TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENT FOR PERPENDICULAR
C POLARIZATION
TPEN=TC1PEN*T12PEN*T23PEN*T34PEN*T45PEN*T56PEN*ATT1*ATT2*ATT3*ATT4
*ATT5*CEXP(XET)
C TPAR REPRESENTS DIRECT TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENT FOR PARALLEL
C POLARIZATION
TPAR=TC1PAR*T12PAR*T23PAR*T34PAR*T45PAR*T56PAR*ATT1*ATT2*ATT3*ATT4
*ATT5*CEXP(XET)
C TR56PE REPRESENTS TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENT FOR RAY REFLECTED FROM
C THE 5/6 INTERFACE AND FROM THE METAL GROUND PLANE WITH
C PERPENDICULAR POLARIZATION
TR56PE=TC1PEN*T12PEN*T23PEN*T34PEN*T45PEN*R56PEN*T56PEN*T43PEN*T32
*1PEN*T21PEN*-1.*T12PEN*T23PEN*T34PEN*T45PEN*T56PEN*((ATT1*ATT2*ATT3
*ATT4*ATT5)*(3.0))*CEXP(3.*XET)
C TR56PA REPRESENTS TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENT FOR RAY REFLECTED FROM
C THE 5/6 INTERFACE AND FROM THE METAL GROUND PLANE WITH
C PARALLEL POLARIZATION
TR56PA=TC1PAR*T12PAR*T23PAR*T34PAR*T45PAR*R56PAR*T56PAR*T43PAR*T32
*1PAR*T21PAR*-1.*T12PAR*T23PAR*T34PAR*T45PAR*T56PAR*((ATT1*ATT2*ATT3
*ATT4*ATT5)*(3.0))*CEXP(3.*XET)
XTR45=(3.*(XE1+XE2+XE3+XE4+XE5))/RD
C XETR45 REPRESENTS PHASE DELAY IN RADIANS FOR REFLECTION FROM THE 4/5
C INTERFACE AND REFLECTION FROM THE METAL GROUND PLANE
XETR45=CMPLX(0.0,-XTR45)
C TR45PE REPRESENTS TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENT FOR RAY REFLECTED FROM
C THE 4/5 INTERFACE AND FROM THE METAL GROUND PLANE WITH
C PERPENDICULAR POLARIZATION
TR45PE=TC1PEN*T12PEN*T23PEN*T34PEN*R45PEN*T43PEN*T32PEN*T21PEN*-1.
*T12PEN*T23PEN*T34PEN*T45PEN*T56PEN*((ATT1*ATT2*ATT3*ATT4)**(2.0))*
2*ATT1*ATT2*ATT3*ATT4*ATT5*CEXP(XETR45)
C TR45PA REPRESENTS TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENT FOR RAY REFLECTED FROM
C THE 4/5 INTERFACE AND FROM THE METAL GROUND PLANE WITH
C PARALLEL POLARIZATION
TR45PA=TC1PAR*T12PAR*T23PAR*T34PAR*R45PAR*T43PAR*T32PAR*T21PAR*-1.
*T12PAR*T23PAR*T34PAR*T45PAR*T56PAR*((ATT1*ATT2*ATT3*ATT4)**(2.0))*
2*ATT1*ATT2*ATT3*ATT4*ATT5*CEXP(XETR45)
XTR34=(3.*(XE1+XE2+XE3+XE4+XE5))/RD
C XETR34 REPRESENTS PHASE DELAY IN RADIANS FOR REFLECTION FROM THE 3/4
C INTERFACE AND REFLECTION FROM THE METAL GROUND PLANE
XETR34=CMPLX(0.0,-XTR34)
C TR34PE REPRESENTS TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENT FOR RAY REFLECTED FROM
C THE 3/4 INTERFACE AND FROM THE METAL GROUND PLANE WITH
C PERPENDICULAR POLARIZATION
TR34PE=TC1PEN*T12PEN*T23PEN*R34PEN*T32PEN*T21PEN*-1.*T12PEN*T23PEN

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$1 \cdot T34PEN \cdot T45PEN \cdot T56PEN \cdot ((ATT1 \cdot ATT2 \cdot ATT3) \cdot ((2.)) \cdot ATT1 \cdot ATT2 \cdot ATT3 \cdot ATT4$
 $2 \cdot ATT5 \cdot CEXP(X \cdot TR34))$

~~C~~ TR34PA REPRESENTS TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENT FOR RAY REFLECTED FROM
 THE 3/4 INTERFACE AND FROM THE METAL GROUND PLANE WITH
 PARALLEL POLARIZATION
 $TR34PA = T1PAR \cdot T23PAR \cdot R34PAR \cdot T22PAR \cdot T21PAR \cdot (-1) \cdot T12PAR \cdot T23PAR$
 $1 \cdot T34PAR \cdot T45PAR \cdot T56PAR \cdot ((ATT1 \cdot ATT2 \cdot ATT3) \cdot ((2.)) \cdot ATT1 \cdot ATT2 \cdot ATT3 \cdot ATT4$
 $2 \cdot ATT5 \cdot CEXP(X \cdot TR34))$

~~C~~ TR23PE REPRESENTS TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENT FOR RAY REFLECTED FROM
 THE 2/3 INTERFACE AND FROM THE METAL GROUND PLANE WITH
 PERPENDICULAR POLARIZATION
 $TR23PE = T1PEN \cdot P12PEN \cdot P23PEN \cdot T21PEN \cdot (-1) \cdot ((ATT1 \cdot ATT2) \cdot ((2.)) \cdot CEXP(2. \cdot ($
 $1 \cdot XC1 \cdot XC2)))$

~~C~~ TR23PA REPRESENTS TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENT FOR RAY REFLECTED FROM
 THE 2/3 INTERFACE AND FROM THE METAL GROUND PLANE WITH
 PARALLEL POLARIZATION
 $TR23PA = TPAR \cdot T12PAR \cdot R23PAR \cdot T21PEN \cdot (-1) \cdot ((ATT1 \cdot ATT2) \cdot ((2.)) \cdot CEXP(2. \cdot ($
 $1 \cdot XC1 \cdot XC2)))$

~~C~~ TR12PE REPRESENTS TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENT FOR RAY REFLECTED FROM
 THE 1/2 INTERFACE AND FROM THE METAL GROUND PLANE WITH
 PERPENDICULAR POLARIZATION
 $TR12PE = T1PEN \cdot P12PEN \cdot (-1) \cdot ATT1 \cdot ATT1 \cdot CEXP(2. \cdot XC1))$

~~C~~ TR12PA REPRESENTS TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENT FOR RAY REFLECTED FROM
 THE 1/2 INTERFACE AND FROM THE METAL GROUND PLANE WITH
 PARALLEL POLARIZATION
 $TR12PA = TPAR \cdot P12PAR \cdot (-1) \cdot ATT1 \cdot ATT1 \cdot CEXP(2. \cdot XC1))$
 $XW546 = (XE1 \cdot XE2 \cdot XE3 \cdot XE4 \cdot XE5) / RD$
 $X546 = CMPLX(0,0,-XW546)$

~~C~~ T546PE IS THE TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENT FOR THE RAY REFLECTING FROM THE
 5/6 INTERFACE AND REFLECTING FROM THE 4/3 INTERFACE WITH
 PERPENDICULAR POLARIZATION
 $T546PE = T01PEN \cdot T12PEN \cdot T23PEN \cdot T34PEN \cdot T45PEN \cdot R56PEN \cdot T54PEN \cdot T43PEN \cdot (-$
 $R34PEN) \cdot T45PEN \cdot T56PEN \cdot ATT1 \cdot ATT2 \cdot ATT3 \cdot ((ATT4 \cdot ATT5) \cdot ((3.)) \cdot CEXP(X \cdot S46))$

~~C~~ T546PA IS THE TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENT FOR THE RAY REFLECTING FROM THE
 5/6 INTERFACE AND REFLECTING FROM THE 4/3 INTERFACE WITH
 PARALLEL POLARIZATION
 $T546PA = T01PAR \cdot T12PAR \cdot T23PAR \cdot T34PAR \cdot T45PAR \cdot R56PAR \cdot T54PAR \cdot T43PAR \cdot (-$
 $R34PAR) \cdot T45PAR \cdot T56PAR \cdot ATT1 \cdot ATT2 \cdot ATT3 \cdot ((ATT4 \cdot ATT5) \cdot ((3.)) \cdot CEXP(X \cdot S46))$
 $XW446 = (XE1 \cdot XE2 \cdot XE3 \cdot XE4 \cdot XE5) / RD$
 $X446 = CMPLX(0,0,-XW446)$

~~C~~ T446PE IS THE TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENT FOR THE RAY WITH ONE INTERNAL
 REFLECTION IN THE 4TH LAYER WITH PERPENDICULAR POLARIZATION
 $T446PE = T01PEN \cdot T12PEN \cdot T23PEN \cdot T34PEN \cdot R45PEN \cdot (-R34PEN) \cdot T45PEN \cdot T56PEN \cdot$
 $ATT1 \cdot ATT2 \cdot ATT3 \cdot ((ATT4 \cdot ((3.)) \cdot ATT5) \cdot CEXP(X \cdot 446))$

C T446PA IS THE TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENT FOR THE RAY WITH ONE INTERNAL
 C REFLECTION IN THE 4TH LAYER WITH PARALLEL POLARIZATION

$$T446PA = T1PAR * T2PAR * T34PAR * R45PAR * (-R34PAR) * T45PAR * T56PAR *$$

$$ATT1 * ATT2 * ATT3 * (ATT4 * (-1.1) * ATT5 * CEXP(X446))$$

$$XW56 = (XE1 * XE2 * XE3 * XE4 * (-1.1) * XE5) / RD$$

$$X556 = CMPLX(0.0, -X556)$$

C T556PE IS THE TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENT FOR THE RAY WITH ONE INTERNAL
 C REFLECTION IN THE 5TH LAYER WITH PERPENDICULAR POLARIZATION

$$T556PE = T1PEN * T12PEN * T23PEN * T34PEN * R56PEN * R56PEN * (-1.1) * R45PEN * T56P$$

$$EN * ATT1 * ATT2 * ATT3 * ATT4 * (ATT5 * (-1.1) * CEXP(X556))$$

C T556PA IS THE TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENT FOR THE RAY WITH ONE INTERNAL
 C REFLECTION IN THE 5TH LAYER WITH PARALLEL POLARIZATION

$$T556PA = T1PAR * T12PAR * T23PAR * T34PAR * T45PAR * R56PAR * (-1.1) * R45PAR * T56P$$

$$AR * ATT1 * ATT2 * ATT3 * ATT4 * (ATT5 * (-1.1) * CEXP(X556))$$

C T255PE IS THE TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENT FOR THE RAY WITH TWO INTERNAL
 C REFLECTIONS IN THE 5TH LAYER WITH PERPENDICULAR POLARIZATION

$$T255PE = T556PE * R56PEN * (-R45PEN) * ATT5 * ATT5 * CEXP(2.0 * XC5)$$

C T255PA IS THE TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENT FOR THE RAY WITH TWO INTERNAL
 C REFLECTIONS IN THE 5TH LAYER WITH PARALLEL POLARIZATION

$$T255PA = T556PE * R56PAR * (-R45PAR) * ATT5 * ATT5 * CEXP(2.0 * XC5)$$

C T355PE IS THE TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENT FOR THE RAY WITH THREE INTERNAL
 C REFLECTIONS IN THE 5TH LAYER WITH PERPENDICULAR POLARIZATION

$$T355PE = T255PE * R56PEN * (-R45PEN) * ATT5 * ATT5 * CEXP(2.0 * XC5)$$

C T355PA IS THE TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENT FOR THE RAY WITH THREE INTERNAL
 C REFLECTIONS IN THE 5TH LAYER WITH PARALLEL POLARIZATION

$$T355PA = T255PA * R56PAR * (-R45PAR) * ATT5 * ATT5 * CEXP(2.0 * XC5)$$

C TX34PE REPRESENT RERELECTION OF RAYS TR34PE + TR45PE + TR56PE FROM 3/4
 C INTERFACE AND METAL GROUND PLANE FOR PERPENDICULAR POLARIZATION

$$TX34PFE = (TR34PE + TR45PE + TR56PE) * R34PEN * T12PEN * T21PEN * (-1.1) * T12PEN * T2$$

$$13PEN * ((ATT1 * ATT2 * ATT3) ** 2.1) * CEXP(2.0 * (XC1 * XC2 * XC3))$$

C TX34PA SAME AS TX34PE EXCEPT PARALLEL POLARIZATION COMPONENTS

$$TX34PA = (TR34PA + TR45PA + TR56PA) * R34PAR * T12PAR * T21PAR * (-1.1) * T12PAR * T2$$

$$13PAR * ((ATT1 * ATT2 * ATT3) ** 2.1) * CEXP(2.0 * (XC1 * XC2 * XC3))$$

C TX45PE SAME AS TX34PE EXCEPT RERELECTION FROM 4/5 INTERFACE

$$TX45PFE = (TR34PE + TR45PE + TR56PE) * R45PEN * T43PEN * T12PEN * (-1.1) * T1$$

$$12PEN * T23PEN * T34PEN * ((ATT1 * ATT2 * ATT3 * ATT4) ** 2.1) * CEXP(2.0 * (XC1 * XC2 * XC$$

$$3 * XC4))$$

C TX45PA SAME AS TX34PA EXCEPT RERELECTION FROM 4/5 INTERFACE

$$TX45PA = (TR34PA + TR45PA + TR56PA) * R45PAR * T43PAR * T12PAR * (-1.1) * T1$$

$$12PAR * T23PAR * T34PAR * ((ATT1 * ATT2 * ATT3 * ATT4) ** 2.1) * CEXP(2.0 * (XC1 * XC2 * XC$$

$$3))$$

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NOT IN QUALITY

23*XC4))

C TX56PE SAME AS TX34PE EXCEPT REREFLECTION FROM S/B INTERFACE
TX56PE=(TR34PE+TR45PE+TR56PE)*P56PE+T54PE*T43PE+T32PE+T21PE+
1-1)*T12PE+T23PE+T34PE+T45PE+((ATT1*ATT2*ATT3*ATT4*ATT5)*2.)*
2*EXP(2.*((XC1+XC2+XC3+XC4+XC5)))

C TX56PA SAME AS TX34PA EXCEPT PEREFLCTION FRM S/B INTERFACE
TX56PA=(TR34PA+TR45PA+TR56PA)*P56PAR+T54PAR+T43PAR+T32PAR+T21PAR+
1-1)*T12PAR+T23PAR+T34PAR+T45PAR+((ATT1*ATT2*ATT3*ATT4*ATT5)*2.)*
2*EXP(2.*((XC1+XC2+XC3+XC4+XC5)))

C TPENDT IS THE TOTAL TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENT FOR THE SUM OF ALL
C RAYS WITH PERPENDICULAR POLARIZATION
TPENDT=TPEN+TR56PE+TR45PE+TR34PE+T546PE+T45PE+T556PE
1+T255PE+T355PE
2+TR12PE+TR23PE+TX34PE+TX45PE+TX56PE

C TPARAT IS THE TOTAL TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENT FOR THE SUM OF ALL
C RAYS WITH PARALLEL POLARIZATION
TPARAT=TPAR+T56PA+TR45PA+TR34PA+T546PA+T45PA+T556PA
1+T255PA+T355PA
2+TR12PA+TR23PA+TX34PA+TX45PA+TX56PA

C TPE REPRESENTS THE MAGNITUDE OF THE TOTAL PERPENDICULAR TRANSMISSION
C COEFFICIENT
TPE=CABS(TPENDT)

C TPA REPRESENTS THE MAGNITUDE OF THE TOTAL PARALLEL TRANSMISSION
C COEFFICIENT
TPA=CABS(TPARAT)

C TC1P IS THE TOTAL TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENT FOR THE SUM OF ALL
C RAYS WITH CIRCULAR POLARIZATION
TC1P=(TPENDT+TPARAT)/2
TCIRCV=CABS(TC1P)

C DB REPRESENTS A DECAY FACTOR FOR CIRCULAR POLARIZATION
DB=2.4*ALOG10(TCIRCV)
BRITE(1,1,1,1,1,1,TPA,TCIRCV,DB)

50 FORMAT(1A,F10.1,5X,F5.3,5X,F5.3,5X,F7.3)
20 CONTINUE

JE=J+1
IF(J.EQ.1) GO TO 3
END